

**The Lancaster Gazette.**  
CITY OF LANCASTER.  
THURSDAY, July 7, 1864.  
**NATIONAL UNION TICKET.**  
For President of the United States.  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.**  
For Vice President.  
**ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.**  
[Lancaster, Pa., Tuesday November 5, 1864.]  
**UNION STATE TICKET.**  
[Lancaster, Pa., October 11.]

**LATEST WAR NEWS.**  
The President has called on New York for 12,000 "one hundred days men" to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland.  
The President has issued a Proclamation declaring martial law in Kentucky and suspending the writ of habeas corpus. The secessionists have become so bold and determined to carry the State out, that this act was necessary.  
There has been another raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry. The latest news is that the force is only 5,000 strong, and is composed principally of horse thieves and guerrillas.  
From the Potomac Army, we have the following:  
[Lancaster, Pa., July 5.]  
These days, the monotonous report of which falls so vexingly upon the public ear, are big with portentous preparations for a movement that will exceed in brilliancy and importance any past one of the campaign, and will be executed. It will be successful.

**TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.**  
We hope the Central Committee will remember the meeting on next Saturday at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is urged, as the business to be transacted is of the first importance in its bearing upon the campaign. Let the members in the different townships make their arrangements in time, and be in early.

**TO THE PEOPLE.**  
On next Saturday will be held the County Convention for the nomination of a Union County ticket and for the selection of fourteen delegates to represent this county in the Congressional Convention. We urge upon the people the importance and duty of attending the Convention, and of making themselves heard in the selection of candidates and delegates. Our prospects of success in this county is better than ever, and very much depends on the material of which the ticket is composed. With a strong ticket, with men who are personally known and popular, we can deliver this county from the high-handed rule of the Copperheads, and stop the abuses which have grown out of a long and unintermitted control of the county.

**The Congressional Convention.**  
The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress will be held at Circleville on Thursday next. We are unable to tell at this time who will be the nominee. We hope the people of this county will attend and make themselves heard for Col. Connell.

**THE DEMOCRATIC AND SLAVERY.**  
The democratic organ and the democratic leaders of this county are the friends and defenders of slavery. In the Ohio Eagle of June 2, appeared a labored leader defending slavery, in which the democracy were called upon to play down the broad doctrine that the social and political subordination of the negro race, as it has existed in the United States, is right. In noticing this, we charged that sheet with defending slavery and attempting to reason the people back into a belief in the righteousness of the institution. The Eagle then writes another leader, over a column in length, in defence of slavery, and replies to us by saying "we would inform the Gazette and all others interested, that we have done no such thing." In this second article, while denying that it defends slavery, it repeats the former assertion that the relation is right, in the following words: "therefore we hold to the doctrine that the social and political subordination of the negro race, as it has existed in our government from the beginning, is not only right but democratic." No amount of writing upon the inferiority of the black race, physically, intellectually, and morally, can remove the fact that the democratic party is the advocate of slavery. We admit his inferiority to the white race, we admit that in many instances the slave was happier than the free black of the North, we admit that the white man could, if he would, care better for the black than the black man could for himself, but that does not change the fact that the democratic party is the advocate of slavery, nor does it justify slavery. The democratic party favors

of the Mexican war because it was a war for the extension of slave territory; the democratic party favored the slaveholders in the Kansas war and a slave Constitution for that territory; and the democratic party to-day favors the rebellion undertaken in the interest of slavery and opposes the government in the war which it wages against slaveholders in rebellion.  
How blind must be the men who to-day cling to an institution upon which the curse of God and of the Christian world is resting. Providence has chastised the United States during the last three years for the sin of slavery, and the people have been well-nigh ruined for tolerating the iniquity. The democratic party to-day is torn and confused and scattered, it is shorn of its glory and power and its foolish heart is darkened, because it upheld slavery and winked at the evils which grew out of it.  
The people are against slavery and rebellion, and they will trample into the dust the party which defends them. The car of freedom and Union is on the track, and woe to the foolish men who will not hear its shout of warning.

**THE PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**  
Our first page, for the most part, is this week devoted to publishing a series of "Workingman's Placeards." During the terrible riots of July, 1863, these placeards were posted about the city of New York, and, it is said, exerted a powerful influence in quelling the unruly spirit of the mob. They constitute a series of the most vigorous, ringing, terse and truthful articles upon the spirit and policy of the Democratic party and the Rebellion which have appeared in the country. No man should fail to read them. They should be committed to memory, and instilled into the mind of every laboring man.  
Read them over and over, and hand them to your neighbor. Read especially the two entitled "Daniel O'Connell on Democracy," and "A Great Fraud."

The Eagle further says in the article from which we quoted: "But it says in effect, that the excitement in this community ought not to be abated." This is intentionally and absolutely false. The Gazette never said any such thing, neither plainly nor in effect. —Gazette.

The editor of the Gazette knew when writing the above sentences that he was intentionally and absolutely lying. —Eagle.

The editor of the Eagle knew when he was writing the above that he was intentionally and absolutely lying. —We said that there was a degree of indignation in the community which ought not to be suppressed. The Eagle charges us with saying that the "excitement in the community ought not to be abated." We will not insult the intelligence of our readers by explaining the difference. If the editor of the Eagle will acknowledge that he does not understand the language, we will hold him guiltless of intentional lying. This murder is a sore place, a "raw" as the Richmond Examiner says, with the Eagle clique. They know themselves responsible for it, and that the people are holding them responsible. They have had murder in their hearts ever since the war began, and there was one man among them who had courage enough to put the thought into a deed. The man who committed it is a hero among them now, since he was not afraid to do what they wanted done, and were afraid to do themselves.

The attempts of the Eagle to hold the Union party responsible for the murder are so poor as to excite nothing but a smile. They are not worth the space a reply would occupy.

Wherefore, talk of liberty? The American people do not love freedom! They do not understand, no more appreciate liberty than the simple dots and fools, that served to the nod of tyrants two thousand years ago.

The above is from the Hillsborough Gazette of last week. It is a rabid Copperhead paper, and speaks the sentiments of the party more boldly than most of its kind. We know the Copperheads do not like the people, and that they think them "simple dots and fools," but we did not expect such a frank utterance from one of its organs. This is only the echo of the Slave Aristocracy. They have said the same thing of the people often, and the desire to take all power from the hands of the people and give it to the slave-owner, was one of the incentives to the rebellion. It is no great wonder that these men should hate the people. They came out from the old party, and let behind them the rebels of the South and the contemptible and obsequious toadies of the North. And is it not a shame that the latter should to-day be enjoying freedom and prosperity among the people whom they insult.

**A Flock Without a Shepherd.**  
Why is the Democratic party in such utter rout and confusion, and why is it unable to unite upon a man and a line of policy? Simply because it is a flock of sheep without a shepherd. All its great leaders from JEFF DAVIS down to FLOYD are in the rebellion or dead. Grant is smiting the shepherds and the sheep are scattered.

**HOW ARE YOU, ROLAND?**  
Is the pale-faced editor of the Gazette getting better? —Eagle.  
Is the bloated-faced editor of the Eagle getting sicker?

You have several times insinuated that we have been for some time, and that we are now, suffering from a certain disease brought on in a certain way. In doing this you insinuate a willful, malignant, and abominable lie. We know what we are saying. We repeat, you insinuate a monstrous lie. We are sounder, tenfold, in "wind and limb" than you are. You know this, but you care little for the truth, if you can put into the mouths of roughs and rowdies, whom you call "the boys," and who are your associates, some indecent charge upon which they can black guard us.

Is the pale-faced editor of the Gazette getting better? —Eagle.  
Is the blue-nosed editor of the Eagle getting bluer?

The only thing you can find in our appearance to ridicule is our pale face. We confess to a pale face. We are proud of it. We prefer a face "rickled over with the pale cast of thought," to one spotted over with the red cast of sin. You never knew us when we did not have a pale face and we think you never will. (Unless we should take to drinking.) There is a class of men with low brows, brutal countenances, bull necks and low instincts, who never have pale faces. Thank Heaven, we are not of that class.

From our earliest acquaintance with him, when he was a "printer's devil," in this office, he used "medicine enough to kill a horse." —Eagle.

Well, what of it? What do you intend to do about it? The above is true, if the medicine had all been taken at once. There is nothing in this to be ashamed of, nothing for any one except a blackguard, nothing upon which you can ruin our reputation. Give us specific and definite charges. Don't insinuate in public and lie in private. If you are charging what we understand you are, we are prepared to show that you are a monstrous and abominable liar and slanderer.

Those who live in glass houses must not throw stones. —Eagle.

Well, sir, who threw the first brick, nay, who threw the first dozen bricks? The files of the Eagle will show that for two years before we ever wrote a word personally against the editor of that sheet, he had been making the meanest and most direct personal attacks upon us, mentioning us by name. To none of these attacks did we ever reply until he gravely charged us with destroying our own type. We have been charged with writing one or two severe articles against him, and, after all his personal attacks upon us, he has the impudence and effrontery to wonder why we did so, considering that he showed us some kindnesses in our youth. We never knew that a kindness done, gave a man a perpetual license to blackguard the person and forever sealed his mouth from making any reply. The editor of the Eagle threw the first brick and kept on throwing until we turned upon him. At three or four different times he has laid himself liable to prosecution for libel.

In this personal controversy, we acknowledge that in the use of foul weapons the editor of the Eagle has the advantage of us. We have found that the more we rub a kettle the blacker we get. He has vanquished us in the same way in which the skunk vanquished the parson. He has, abominably stunk us out. We have, in self-defense, thrown our Bible at a skunk, and, in return, we find in our clothes an odor which can only be taken out, as the Yankee said to the perfumed dandy, by "buryin' 'em."

We know what we have suffered mentally, &c. —Eagle.

If we have ever given any evidence of any intellectual capacity (and there are men who think we have—men, who are to the editor of the Eagle as one of the gods to a gorilla,) such evidence has been given while we "suffered mentally," as he charges. Compare what we have produced with what he has written. Bah! If our efforts evince mental weakness, his evince the sheerest and blindest idiocy.

We feared at the time that the poor fellow's disease had assumed a chronic form. —Eagle.

We fear at this time that your disease will end in delirium tremens. There is to be an Asylum erected in this State for patients suffering as you are, and earnestly, Charley, we "would be glad to hear of your recovery."

**Today Miller. —Eagle.**  
The editor of the Eagle evidently means today. He is so enamored of the beverage that it breaks out in spelling the most common words.

**A Question.**  
Is the principles of the Democratic party as so fixed and immutable, and if it always battles for principles instead of men, why does it postpone its National Convention and wait for events to give it a policy and a candidate? Oh, pure Democracy!

**RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.**  
Mr. Chase has resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Fessenden has been appointed and confirmed in his stead.

The greatest confidence is felt in the financial ability of Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Chase, it is said resigned on account of his difficulty with the Blair family. Mr. Lincoln should know that the people care nothing for the Blairs, while they do take an interest in Mr. Chase. The Blairs have been troublesome from the beginning of the war, and should be shelved.

**A Slave State Free by her own Act.**  
Maryland is the first of the Slave States to become free by her own act. On the 24th ult. her Constitutional Convention, in session at Annapolis, passed the following article of her bill of rights:

"Hereafter in this State there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude, except in punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as Slaves are hereby declared free."

And the good work shall go on until every Slave is set free, and until slavery is forever prohibited in the fundamental law of the nation. Slavery must die, else she'll betray more States into rebellion.

We should not be surprised to hear the Copperheads charging the Administration with interfering with the domestic institutions of Maryland.

**The Debate and Vote on the Enrollment Bill.**  
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.—The Conference Committee's report on the bill in amendment of the enrollment law, was first rejected in the Senate by a three majority. An hour's excited debate followed, in which Morrill administered a most severe rebuke to Carlele and Hendricks for their course on the subject, and action was re-considered, and the report, therefore, adopted by 18 to 17. Conness and Van Winkle changed the final vote. The yeas were: Anthony, Clark, Chandler, Conness, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Samner Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Nays—Buckalove, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDougal, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman and Trumbull.

The absentees were: Brown, Collamer, Dixon, Grimes, Harding, Howard, Nesmith, Richardson, Ten Eyck, Sprague, Conness, Cowan, Wright and Hicks.

**THE ENROLLMENT BILL AS PASSED.**  
The bill is as follows:  
Section 1. The President may call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years. Such volunteers, or their substitutes, shall be credited to the town, township, ward, &c., toward their quota. Every volunteer or substitute accepted and mustered for one year shall receive one hundred dollars bounty; for two years, two hundred dollars; for three years, three hundred dollars; one-third of the bounty at the time of muster, one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and one-third at the term of service.

In case of his death in the service the residue of the bounty goes to the widow; in case of no widow, then to children; in case of no children, then to the soldier's mother if she be widow.

2d. If the quotas are not filled with in fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release the enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

3d. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any State to send recruiting agents into any of the states declared to be in rebellion, except Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the States and to the respective subdivisions, thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Fourth. Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers shall be assigned to organizations from their own States, and, as far as possible, on their own selections.

Fifth. Every person under sixteen, entered or mustered without consent of parents or guardians, shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of bounty received by him; and officers knowingly enlisting or mustering such person, shall be dismissed the service with forfeiture of pay and allowances, and be subject to court martial.

Sixth. Draft shall be for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quotas.

Seventh. Drafted persons shall be allowed transportation to the place of rendezvous.

Eighth. All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have enlisted in said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any district by reason of being in said service and enrolled prior to February 24th, 1864, shall upon satisfactory proof of residence made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of their place of residence.

Ninth. Drafted men absent from home shall be notified as soon as possible, but shall not be determined deserters till reasonable time is given them to return.

Tenth. The existing law is not conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. Charged in respect to persons. The report will probably be agreed to by the House this evening.

About thirty rebel prisoners at Camp Chase attempted to rush out of a temporarily opened gate on Monday, two of them were wounded by the guards and all recaptured.

**MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE.**  
EXETER MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.  
Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the Convention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent, is fully concurred in there might be misunderstanding, were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**Secretary Chase's Annual Revenue Report to June 30.**  
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The communication of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. S. P. Chase, which he sent to the Committee on Ways and Means on the 29th of June says: The aggregate revenue from all sources for the year closing with the 30th ult. reaches \$242,000,000; the excluding two months pay of the army due July 1, were \$880,000,000; the amount in excess of the revenue is therefore \$640,000,000. Taking the highest amount estimated, assuming the miscellaneous receipts will reach \$35,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for next year can not be set down at more than \$318,000,000; the expenditures are likely to reach \$550,000,000, leaving \$232,000,000 to be raised by loans. The Loan Bill provides for only \$400,000,000, and that is the largest sum in the judgment of Mr. Chase, that can be reasonably attempted.

There remains, then, eight hundred and twenty millions to be provided for; and all considerations of public interest seem to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue. He therefore proposed to raise the deficiency believing that the changes proposed by him would produce, in difference between rate on incomes by the old and new bills, added to the tax of the current year, one million five hundred thousand dollars in the tax on leaf tobacco; one million increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco; six millions increase of tax on malt liquors; four millions tax on dealers' sales; five millions tax on spirits; in bond, five millions; and the amount not increased, but brought from the next into the current year, two millions, making an actual or virtual increase of eighty five millions.

**Fessenden's Proposed Policy.**  
The World's Washington special says if Fessenden accepts, the policy will be:  
First—To repeal the Gold Bill, and all restrictions upon commercial transactions.  
Second—Issue additional currency, merely to make the money market easier.  
Third—Establishment of a system of open loans; supply the necessities of the Government, and reduce excessive currency.  
Fourth—Stoppage of the war on State banks.  
Fifth—Make the tariff more of revenue than political basis.  
Sixth—As heavy a rate of taxation as Congress can be induced to impose.  
Seventh—Issue six percent, interest bearing notes instead of treasury notes.  
Eighth—System the collecting of taxes so as not to withdraw currency suddenly and embarrass trade.

**News from Arkansas.**  
ST. LOUIS, July 5. Upward of 300 rebel prisoners arrived by the steamer Gladiator from Little Rock yesterday, in charge of a battalion of Merrill's Horse Veterans, on a furlough. They left for Rock Island last night.

Officers from Duval's Bluff, Arkansas, say Shelby had not returned to Clarendon, but it was thought the would do so.

Gen. Carr reached Duval's Bluff on the 30th.

Marmaduke was still south of Arkansas river, ten miles below Napoleon. His force consists of his own, Bridge's, Dockery's and Cabell's, in all about 6000 men, with eight pieces of artillery.

There were no rebel artillery between the Arkansas and White rivers, and only three companies of guerrillas.

Apprehensions of the siege of Little Rock are much diminished, but one brigade of rebels being on Sabine river.

The design of the rebels was evidently to cut Steele's White river communications, which, however, will be very difficult, but if it should be done, Duval's Bluff and Little Rock have three months' provisions, while the river is patrolled by the tin-clads and is supported by a land force.

**What is a Copperhead?**  
To the Editor of N. Y. Times:  
A correspondent in your issue of Sunday last attempts a rather elaborate definition of a Copperhead. Allow me to define the animal. A Copperhead is one who has all the instincts of a traitor without the pluck to be a rebel. The inference which may be drawn from this definition that the Copperhead is a meaner and more degraded creature than a rebel, is designed.

**Letter from the Potomac Army.**  
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, June 20th, 1864.  
Editors of Gazette.—Sirs: We are now in front of one of the most refined cities of the world—the Southern Confederacy; and from what I can see and learn we will never leave it until it is either in our possession or reduced to ashes. Our corps (the 15th) crossed the James River at Windmill Point on the 19th; marched all day and night and reached here 4 A.M. of the 18th—distance 20 miles. When we reached here Butler's colored troops had taken the first line of troops. A cavalry sergeant told me he saw them make the charge. As this place has been the winter quarters of the Jonnies, everything is cleared away in front of the works, and the darkies crawled up to within about fifty yards of their works and then made a break on them;—to use the sergeant's language, he said "Angels in heaven but the Jonnies did run and dodge when they saw the darkies coming down on them." I am of the impression that they thought it was sheep coming down on them in their fold in place of the wolf.

This is a very beautiful country around here. There are some splendid buildings in this country, and from all appearances the enemy never intended to leave this place. They must have built these works for the last ditch. It would be useless for me to try to give a description of them; for if you could see them, you would say it would be next to impossible for any body of men to take them. The works on the Centreville Heights are nothing in comparison to them, particularly those which I have seen along the Suffolk & Petersburg R.R. which are in our possession. They had their batteries all numbered, and I have seen from number one up to twenty-four. We have rooted them out of all of their old works, and our artillery are hammering away at their new ones.

Our regiment lost since we came here fourteen wounded and two killed. Corp. J. V. McDonald received a flesh wound in the right leg. We have been put back in our old division. The Regulars are all together now. They form the first brigade, second division of the fifth corps, and are ready and willing at all times to perform their duty. The rest of the Lancaster boys are well; and I am in hopes what few of us are left will have the pleasure of seeing this damnable rebellion crushed; provided, you loyal men at home will take care of Yal. and his clique, for I see in the chronicle that, like his master Satan, he has again returned to your midst. If you do this, we will whip the Jonnies, and then come back and help you to recollect honest Abe, and send J. C. Fremont back to the Rocky Mountains on another expedition, for he can't be President yet awhile.

Yours truly for the Union,  
J. B. GROFF,  
Co. A, 2d Bat. 12th Regulars, 1st Brig. 2d Div. 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

**Letter from Captain Griffith's Company.**  
O. N. G.  
HEADQUARTERS, 159th REG'T, CAMP NEAR BALTIMORE, June 17th, 1864.  
Dear Gazette:—Being a member of Company I, Capt. Griffith's 159th Regiment, O. N. G., I have concluded to ask for a little space in your Gazette. We (Co. I) left Annapolis station on the 3rd of May, after having reported on the 2d of Camp Dennison, at which place we remained four days; we then received orders to report at Zanesville; we did so, and were there attached to the Regiment before mentioned. We were there mustered into the United States service on the 10th, were armed and equipped and started with eager hearts on the evening of the 11th for Dixie. We arrived at our destination late on the evening of the 13th, which was Maryland Heights. We drank our coffee at Sandy Hook, and commenced the ascent of the mountain, reached its summit after a march of three miles, made our beds amid the bushes and slept as sweetly as we could have done on "flowery beds of ease." This we were told was an introduction to the service. We remained there until the 19th, during which time we received the first degree of a soldier's life, that was one of the most dreary rain on Sabbath afternoon that I ever witnessed. It seemed to me, (to express myself in the language of another) "The torrents fell from the mountain top; the elements were in wild confusion." The water rushed down the mountain side, through our streets, leaving every track desolate as it passed. We all set about, after the rain ceased, to gathering brush and wood to secure us from the water and mud during the night, after which we lay down and was much surprised when we awoke in the morning, to find ourselves all alive and well, and the weather fine and clear. We were then told by the boys of the 5th New York (Veterans) that the next degree would be an introduction to gray backs, and that we would receive degree after degree until finally and lastly, no preventing providence, we would be introduced to the Green Backs. We replied that we would prefer the last degree first if it was all the same to Uncle Sam.

We left the heights on the morning of the 19th with orders to report at Baltimore. We did so, and encamped about a mile north of the city. We had been here but a few days until order after order came for men, till all are now gone but seventeen from Co. I. Co. K is at Black River Bridge, F.

**Ganpowder, C. Haver de Grace, H. Peterson Park; A. Bush River, E. G. H. and B. at Camp Darrick. Company I is divided into six squads; one at headquarters; two in the city; one at a hospital; one guarding government cattle, and the other a government stable. But I have already written too much. I will close by saying that the health of Co. I is good, with very few exceptions.**  
J. R. LITTLE, JR.

**A Scrap of History.**  
Persons who respect and honor the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln are often surprised at the wicked attacks of the opposition papers; but the record of history shows that no honesty of purpose, or purity of character, no personal sacrifices or devotion to the country, can screen the President from the calumny of unscrupulous politicians. The following extract from the Aurora newspaper after the departure of Washington from Philadelphia, at the close of his term of office, is a specimen:

"The man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period of rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in union with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation, that the name of Washington, from this day, ceases to give currency to political iniquity and legalized corruption."

Public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. It is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have carried his designs against the public so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."—American Statesman, p. 156.

**Let not the public be impatient in regard to the movements of Gen. Sherman.** He never was an hour or a minute too slow in his life. He could not be more rapid than he is without being rash and headlong. He has a terrible work before him at Atlanta. If any living General could accomplish it, he can and will. For the present, his power and might are gathering as silently as the lightnings in the cloud. By and by we shall see the half-blinding flash, and hear the half-deafening thunder.—Louisville Journal.

**JUST RECEIVED.—P. Rising has just received a choice stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at his stand, Tallmadge Block, Main street. He is also prepared to make to order, on short notice, all kinds of Clothing. If you want anything in the Clothing line call at the Store of P. Rising and you will there find just the article to suit you.**  
April 7, 1864.—3m

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of the Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Wood, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the most violent diarrhoea and dysentery.

Another case from the United States after suffering for months with the most violent diarrhoea and dysentery, and was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the most violent diarrhoea and dysentery.

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